## Case: Prenatal diagnosis of Cloacal Malformation

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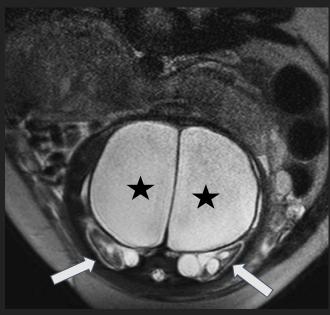
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#### Anamnestic data

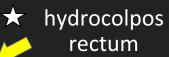
- IUGR
- anhydramnion
- prenatal ultrasound > cystic tumor
  - > MRI in 37<sup>th</sup> gestational week >> diagnosis of cloacal malformation

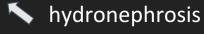
# Prenatal MRI - cloacal malformation









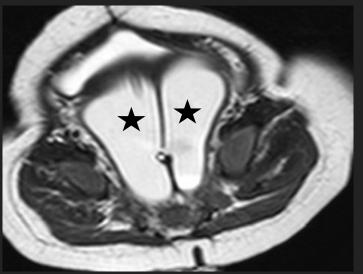


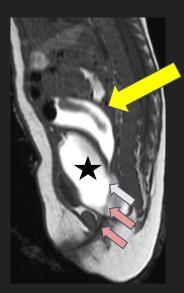
#### Prenatal MRI findings

- midline pelvic cystic mass > vagina bisepta, bilateral hydrocolpos, uterus duplex
- bilateral hydroureteronephrosis
- slightly abnormal meconium signal (altered by suspected influx of urine)
- common channel of length around 5 cm
- small bladder
- anhydramnion

### Postnatal MRI genitography - high cloacal malformation







★ hydrocolpos ✓ rectum

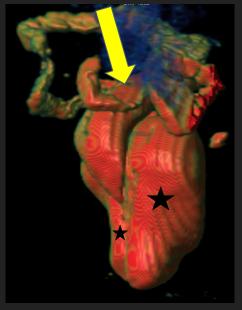


with instillation of gadolinium into colostomy

#### Postnatal MRI findings

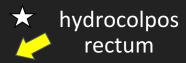
- vagina bisepta, bilateral hydrocolpos, uterus didelphys
- hydroureteronephrosis
- common channel of length around 5 cm
- hypoplastic pelvic floor muscles
- normal spine

## MRI genitography - high cloacal malformation

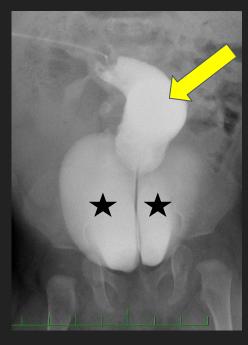


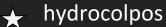


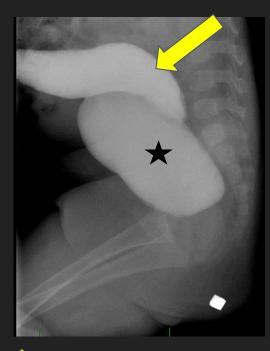




### Distal Pressure Colostogram - high cloacal malformation









### High cloacal malformation

PSARPVUP 20.01.14 (Posterior sagittal anorectovaginourethroplasty, pull through) confirmed the prenatal diagnosis

- short rectal pouch was excized
- colon was pulled down to neoanus
- diverting ileostomy was done

She has regular bowel movements, passes 6 stools daily and has no evidence of neurogenic bladder so far

#### Conclusion

Prenatal and postnatal MRI examination proved to be similarly precise in anatomical description of the high cloacal malformation



Thank you for your attention